NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

DETFICE N. W. CORNER OF NAMEAU AND FULTON STR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BEGADWAY TREATRE, Broadway-Jeannette and MIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway-Crown Diamonds

BOWERY THEATRE, Howery—Rebel's GAUNTLEY—LIM-BERGE BOY-LA PERLU DE ANDELUZA—COZENING—RAVEN OF THE TORRES

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers st.—Serious Family—Large Davis. MITROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Le Derit Amou

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

New York, Friday, September 7, 1855.

The News

The Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 25th of August, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with one week's later news from Europe. The advices from the seat of war are not of much importance. We have official accounts-from the British, French and Russian commanders—of the late bom erdment of Sweaborg, from which it appears that the allied war vessels stood out at long range from shore, and threw shell and shot into the fortress until they produced a destructive fire, which raged forty hours, burning up dwellings, stores and arsenals. The scene was very imposing, but the effect-apart from the money losses of Ra stantial to the great naval Powers engaged. The Russian garrison had only twenwounded, as the great body of the troops were marched towards the shore, in order to endeavor to repulse the Allies if they attempted to land. The hombs and balls from the ships could not reach the secks of Helsingfors, so that the second division of the Pregion Rollic fleet still rides at a safe anchorage behind them. All the coast batteries of Sweaborg remained untouched, as the French and Enghich gunboats did not venture within their range, no attempt to silence them.

A naval demonstration against Riga had failed. An English gunboat had grounded on the shores of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians took her, and thus got possession of a full code of French and English naval signals.

The reports of the late battle at Traktir Bridge on the Tchernaya are meagre. Prince Gortschakoff commanded the Russian forces in person, and after four hours fighting led them back to their former The French and Sardinians did not pursue nem over the river. General Pelissier states that at a subsequent armistice three thousand three huntwenty-nine Russians were buried, and that the French had one thousand men put hors du combat. The Sardinians lost six hundred men. General Read, of the Russian army-a Russian of Scotch parentage-was killed. Liprandi's officers state that their divisions broke the Turkish and Sar dinian lines by the attack, and carried dismay through the whole allied ranks.

The state of affairs before Sebastopol is not clearwexplained. When the Canada left England General Simpson had telegraphed to Lord Panmure thus:-" General Pelissier and I have decided to open the fire from the English and French batteries at dawn to-morrow (Friday) morning, August 17th." Gortschakoff now announces that this bombardment was duly commenced, and was continued up to the 20th nlt., when, the beseiged replying vigorously the allied fire had commenced to slacken. How ever, General Pelissier states, at a later period, in the Paris Moniteur, that Simpson's despatch was a mistake, that no bombardment had been undertaken, and that the fire from the guns was merely carried on to cover the works of approach to the Malakoff tower. The defences of the besievers and those of the garrison nearly touched: but we must still wait for the report of the assault. It was allowed by all parties that the allied army should, in any event, spend the winter in the Crimea.

We have fresh rumors of a renewal of peace negotiations, as couriers had left Vienna simultaneously for Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Constantinople and Rome. It was said that the adhesion of Austria to the war policy of Russia was fast relaxing, and that Denmark and Sweden would soon join the Western league. Admiral Mourier is reported to have had full authority to treat on the subject with Napoleon on the part of Denmark.

Queen Victoria was in Paris enjoying a royal routine of feasts, military reviews, suburban drives, theatrical sights, and daily choruses of plar cives. The French capital was beside itelf with joy, and the fashion of London was transported to Bologne and Paris.

In Spain the church property sales were daily continned. The Pope's Nuncio, in demanding his passports, had strongly condemned the measure. An feeling was gaining ground amongst the people, and had caused some bad feeling in Madrid, where Protestant tracts were being distributed by the thousand. Austria had concluded a concordat, with the Pope. It is said that the reverend father of the Napoleon family will be created a cardinal during this month.

From Asia Minor we learn that the Russians stil invested Kars, and that it was thought Omer Pasha would again leave the Crimea, with a part of the Turkish army, and march to the relief of his coun-

Advices from Melbourne, (Australia,) dated June 1st, state that the markets were still overstocked with dry goods. The crops looked well. Gold sold at £3 10s. 6d., but owing to the operation of the new duty bill, little had come into Melbourne lately We have news from Havana to the 29th uit. The

arrival and departure of Santa Anna and suite was unattended by any demonstration. The cholera still prevailed among the military, and it was reported that one of the aids-de-camp of the Captain-General had been attacked with yellow fever. There was no other news of interest.

The Beard of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a report in favor of reducing the tax on the Clinton Insurance Company: Several Census Mar shals' bills were reported favorably on by the Com.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a good deal of talking and some business was done, but as the election time approaches we must expect many bancombe speeches. There was a long debate on the subject of restricting each member's expense for carriage hire to \$50 a year, which terminated in the adoption of an amendment to allow them nothing at all for that purpose. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, and another from the Comptroller, both of which will be found in our re port of the proceedings. The subject of the removaof the fleating docks in the East river was fully dicassed, and the minority report in favor of letting

the docks stay where they are was adopted. The Hard Shell Democratic State Committee met yesterday, and nominated John D. Fay, of Monroe enty, andidate for State Engineer, in place of George Cole, of Buffajo, who declined the nomina-

tion tendered by the State Convention. The Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 30th nit. Gen. Whitfield has been nominated for Congress by a convention of pro-lavery advocates.

In another column we give the particulars of a melancholy courrence. Two German women na med Stein, sisters, Criven to despair from want, administered poison to a little boy, son of one of the women, and then both the unfortunates committed suicide

by swallowing prusa & acid. As adjourned meetin wof the Know Nothing State | with the ruling powers.

Courtil of New Jersey was held at Trenton on Wednesday. Between sixty and seventy m only were in attendance. A preamble setting forth that the platform agreed to by the State Court cil at its previous session has been misunderstood by friends and misconstrued by enemics of the Order, and a resolution declaring "that, in common with the great mass of the honorable and patriotic citizens of the country, we strongly condemn the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and are in favor of its restoration," were adopted.

The Soft Shell General Committee met last night, at Tammany Hall, and passed resolutions endorsing at Tammany Hall, and passed resonatons endorsing the candidates presented by the Syracuse Soft Shell Convention, but opposing and denouncing John Van Buren's Wilmot proviso amendment to the platform. The Hard Shell General Committee met last even-

ing and passed a series of resolutions excoriating the softs and the administration. See our repor

Before the receipt of the Atlantic's news vester day, about 400 bales of cotton were sold without change in prices. After it came to hand no sales transpired. Flour was freely sold before the news, closing firm at the previous day's quotations, in-cluding some lots for export. No sales were reported after the news came to hand. Southern red rheat sold at \$1 65 a \$1 72, and white at \$1 80 a \$1 82-the latter figure for 4,800 bushels James River white for export. Corn was firmer, and closed at \$1 86 a \$1 874 for sound in good shipping order. Pork was without change of moment, and clos with less animation—among the sales were 500 bbls. new mess, deliverable all the year, at \$22 75. Su gars advanced about ic. per lb., with sales of 1,000 a 1,200 hhds. Cuba mustovado. A lot of 60 hhds Porto Rico was reported as high as 8c. a 84c .- the latter figure probably for prime. Freights continued firm, with moderate engagements, as parties were waiting the receipt of the Atlantic's letters.

The News from Europe.

Once more we have to complain that the British and French presses, in their anxiety to keep the spirit of the people up to the war point, have ventured upon gross exaggerations and misstatements of fact. Neither the attack on Sweaborg, nor the battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tchernaya, were operations of the magnitude represented. Nor have the Allies achieved any such successes as we were led by the accounts by the last mail to suppose.

The bombardment of the Russian fortifica tion at Sweaborg, which began on the 9th of August, and lasted till the 13th, must be classed with the four bombardments of Sebastopol, so far as net result is concerned Though the preparations for the attack had been in progress more than a year, and it is fairly to be presumed that both French and English did their best; though the fire might well be called, in the language of the defender of Sebastopol, an "infernal fire," and for hours together the rockets were rained upon the place at the rate of thirty per minute, it is quite certain that the Russian batteries were not destroyed or silenced, that the fleet could not penetrate into the bay to attack Helsingfors, and that the Russian loss was quite insignificant. So far as strategical consequences are concerned, the operation was a mere waste of gunpowder. It is true that some buildings were burnt, and that by using metal with a long range the Allied loss was a mere nothing; but we have the pregnant admission of the London Times that the batteries-the only really important part of the works-are in as good condition as ever. Ill indeed does our British cotemporary conceal its annoyance at the galling fact that the Allied fleet had not gained a single inch of ground, or advanced a single inch nearer to the capture of Helsingfors. How the Russian loss comes to be so small is inexplicable. It is well known that last winter Sweaborg was garrisoned by a force of 12,000 men, and as no portion of the works has been abandoned it is not reasonable to suppose that the garrison would have been diminished on the approach of an attack. How can we explain an "infernal fire" raining for five days on a fortress containing over 12,000 men, and only killing forty, and wounding 160? The inference is very strong that the fire of the Allied fleet was not nearly so destructive as they represented; that the bulk of the shot fell harmlessly upon the fortress, or failed to reach it : and that the Russ official journal is correct when it briefly sums up the net result of the operation in the words: "All our batteries are intact."

Similar proofs of exaggeration are brought to light by the telegraphic despatches relating to the affair of Traktir Bridge on the 16th of August. The mails from Sebastopol containing the fall accounts of this battle had not come to hand when the steamer left, and our information is still scanty. But we can glean enough from the telegraphic messages of Pelissier and Gortschakoff to perceive that the affair was by no means the great battle it was represented to be. It seems to have resembled a reconnoissance quite as much as a battle dans les règles. Volunteers were called for by General Gortschakoff, and when 1,000 presented themselves, a strong force of foot, horse and artillery-the English and French accounts say five divisions of foot, with 6,000 horse altogether-were despatched to support it. The attack was made on the heights on the bank of the Tchernaya, and the efforts of the Russians appear to have been directed to the capture of Traktir Bridge. Unfortunately for them, they were obliged to cross a ravine before they reached the French lines, and while there, they were massacred by the Allied artillery from above. But there is no need of entering into topographical descriptions to account for the repulse. Russians have never succeeded in capturing a place defended by Western troops, unless they were in overwhelming numbers. They were driven back, and while recrossing the ravine, were again severely cut up. Gortschakoff says that he drew out his men on the other side of the stream and waited for the attack of the

Allies. But no attack was made. It will be remembered that the telegraph stated that the Russians had lost 4,000 men who were taken prisoners besides a heavy proportion of killed and wounded. It appears that the total number of Russian prisoners taken on the 16th was only 600; and though Polissier figures up the dead at over 3,000, some allowance must be made for the liberality of an enemy's calculation. On the other side, toward the Malakoff, no change has taken place. The Allies complain that it is very difficult to continue their workings under o heavy a fire, and the best informed correspendents despair of taking the Malaketf.

Notwithstanding Queen Victoria's visit to France, the popular feeling in both France and England was sulky. New complaints of aristocratic mismanagement in the camps had broken out; and Sir Charles Sapier's letter on the bombardment of Sweaborg bad not contributed to allay the public distaction

The Camden and Ambay Homicide To Rights, the Law, and Liability of Parties. We have thirty States and one rail company

in the American Union-thirty political organizations in which sovereignty is in the people, and one in which it is in a President and Board of Directors of a sharply managed money corporation. The assets of this latter institution consist of certain roads, cars, canals, boats and fixtures, and amongst these the people of New Jersey, who caused themselves to be assigned to a few capitalists about twenty-four years ago. There were those who, though they felt themselves sold, did not exactly relish the idea of being transferred, body and breeches, to the new concern. They were exceptions, however, and they seem to have grown, if we may judge by the decision of the Coroner's jury, like the old maid's waist, "small by degrees and beautifully less," ever since. The Camder concern continues to carry on its complicated operations under two sets of men, the one called a Governor, Legislature and Judiciary, and the other "the Joint Board of Directors;" but it would seem, after looking into the mat ter, that there is in fact but one treasury, which, for obvious reasons-for instance, the impropriety of trusting men who can be bought and of course require re-buying-is strictly under the sovereign authority of the Joint Board Having secured possession of the State, and still feeling it to be necessary to maintain the political forms of representing the Joint Board in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, the concern has scrupulously provided men for that service, and mainly out of their own immediate household. This may be regarded as a somewhat expensive system; but when we recollect that the Camden and Amboy corporation have had twenty years to devise a scheme by which they could tax every non-resident traveller who is compelled to pass through the territories of the Joint Board, and that they have already realized from this source at least two millions of dollars, besides avoiding a vast deal of pecuniary responsibility as common carriers, it will be seen to be an exceedingly economical arrangement.

But let us look at the facts. The following is one of the sections of a law of New Jer-

That whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act neglect or default is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the person who, or the corporation which, would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law

cover would still be complete. Responsibility in damage attaches from the carelessness, neglect or any wrongful act, or from some law whose provisions have been violated, whereby injury has resulted to individuals. Those who are injured have a common law right to indemnification, and they may enforce that right by the Courts of the place where the contract was made by which the homicide agreed to transport them from one point to another-and if the company have property, therefore, in Philadelphia it may be made the basis of a civil action for recovery in the State of Pennsylvania.

There is an impression that the provision of an amendatory act, passed in 1854, requiring certain things to be done by the company's agents, and imposing a penalty of one hundred dollars for every violation thereof, but providing that complaints under the law shall he made within ten days after its alleged vialation, is applicable to those who were injured by the Burlington slaughter. This is an error. No such notice is required to be given. That act was made to regulate the relations between the company and its dependent State authorities. The question of securing indemnification to the sufferers, then, rests upon general principles of law and upon statutary provisions. If any difficulty exists, it is in the enforce ment of individual rights under alleged complicity of all the judicial tribunals of the State of New Jersey and all its people, with the parties who, in this case, committed the wrong.

It is a serious charge to make that one of the sovereign States of the Union has become the mere dependent of a corporation located within its borders. That to accomplish this has been the effort of that corporation we do not doubt-that it has been successful implies that the whole people of New Jersey have become its tools, and in this case, parties to a criminal act-accessories after the fact-and guilty alike with the perpetrators of crime in aiding to suppress it and to shield the guilty. It has a deeper shade of degradation still: it involves the very temple of justice, and its sacred sanctuaries as places of refuge and concealment of the homicide, and as instruments for withholding what is due to the injured. Such a charge is too broad and too deep. That it is artially true-true and applicable to parts of the State, and to some of its Judges -but untrue and inapplicable to the whole State we believe. Those who have suffered have the power to change and again to change the venue of their actions from county to county, and thus to search out a place where the public mind is free, and where justice may be administered. We believe that such a place can be found and will be found.

Besides, the American people are controlled by too high a sense of honor, and are too impatient of mere mercenary restraints, long to submit to be the tools of money corporations. It is not improbable, then, as this subject is discussed and brought to the notice of the Jerseymen, they may cast off their shackles; and when they do so, the reaction will bear heavily upon the Shylocks of the Camden and Amboy concern. .

Another sacrifice of life by the company is recorded-another fruit of carelessness and of a single track! But what of this? It amounts to nothing compared with the other-it amounts to nothing compared with the solution of the question now presented, whether the people of New Jersey are in fact the mere tools and dependents of a monopoly of their own creation. or not?

We again enjoin upon the lajured the necessity of proceeding with care, by the advice of able counsel, against the company. It is a duty they owe to the country, to the people of New Jersey, and to themselves,

NEWS FROM ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY .- The Ogdensburg Republican, the democratic journal of St. Lawrence county, does not particularly admire the soft shell resolutions, and thinks that the "main issues" were "shied." "Shied" is good. The administration is about as shy an affair as we can conceive, and its friends here are not much better. It is a shy affair all round, and we suppose the unterrified democracy of St. Lawrence will shy themselves into the arms of the republicans,

THE LATEST NEWS. Secoders from the Soft Shell Syracuse Con

The abolitionists proper of the Administration Democratic Convention at Syracuse have issued a call for another convention, to be composed of the seceders from the soft platform, and to be held on the 26th inst., the day and at the place of the Seward republicans.

The case stands thus: The poor administration softs are repudiated by the national democracy; by the Richmond Enquirer, and of course the Southern democracy; by the Americans; by that segment of Virginia politics doing business in New York as a Young Men's Soft Democratic Union Club, deriving its vital politics from "Only, near Onancock," by the Soft Shell General Committee, and the Sachems of Tammany Hall, by the Albany Argus, and now by the delegates of their own convention at Syracuse.

The soft shell democracy, on the other hand, have pleased nobody, satisfied nobody, except of course their negro allies of the Seward republican phalanx. They are now reduced to the spoils of the administration, to the commendations of General Pierce, who got his hand in by the endorsement of the purity of the administration of John Tyler.

Meanwhile, as the soft shell abolition branch of the democracy sink into the arms of the Seward republicans, the national divisions assume a more responsible character and their influence becomes more pervading. The Richmond Enquirer, long blinded by the representations of Marcy and his adjuncts of the Union newspaper, finally opens its eyes to witness its New York associates scampering away from the soft convention to hide themselves amongst the negro worshippers and to swell the ranks of the abolitionists. The truth is-and we say it to the whole country-that the Southern democracy has been for two years in close alliance with Northern abolitionists. They have been led into this alliance by General Pierce, and they have followed that functionary in denouncing their steadfast allies of the national party, particularly in this State. The Soft Shell Union Club and the Sachems of Tammany Hall, which now denounce the Syracuse resolutions and come over on to the hard platform, do so because there is no longer a chance to act on false pretences. The fraud has been exposed. New York is driven into the trial of a single issue--whether slavery shall be abolished or not. This is made up on the distinct question of the restoration of the Missouri compromise -whether the people or Congress are sovereign.

We took occasion before the meeting of the soft shell democracy in State Convention to declare that they would inevitably be divided and their men would fly into the other parties. according to their peculiar affinities. Already the Syracuse soft platform has not a single plank upon which an honest man can stand. It is true it was not made to accommodate that class of people-but it is equally true that it must go to pieces without their endorsement of it. Everywhere and by everybody it has been repudiated. We are sorry to trouble our amiable friends of the Union for its views of this unfortunate state of things-but they would nevertheless be very gratifying.

JUDGE ELMORE AGAIN .- The penny handorgan of the administration, at Washington, talks a great deal of nonsense about the power of the Executive to remove civil officers, which the HERALD never denied. The organ then goes on to say that the Supreme Court has decided a case of the same kind, which is not true. The organ refers to the case of Judge Goodrich, and says :- "For four years Judge G. contended in the courts for the position which Judge Elmore now seeks to contest, probably without knowing that the Supreme Court unanimously decided that a Territorial judgeship is an office from which an incumbent may, at any moment, be removed at the pleasure of the Executive of the United States."

We are afraid that the Washington editors do not keep posted up on their own affairs. The above cited extract is utterly false. In the case of the United States at relation of Aaron Goodrich, plaintiff in error, vs. James Guthrie, a mandamus was applied for and refused, on the ground that the United States courts had no power to command the Secretary of the Treasury to pay any individual claim whatever. "The question whether or not the President has power to remove a Territorial Judge was argued, but not decided, in this case," (17 Howard U. S. Supreme Court Reports, p. 284.) Mr. Justice McLean prepared an elaborate opinion (p. 305,) denying the right of the Executive to remove a Judge unless previously impeached, and the other Judges declined touching the point, because it did not properly belong to the case. The small organ would do well not to draw on its imagination for its facts next time, and also be careful of second hand law from Forney or Cushing. The Richmond Whig, one of the soundest political papers in the Union, agrees with the HEBALD in the Judge Elmore case, and defends the independence of the judiciary. As the Whig says:-" General Pierce will have to take the back track, and is, besides, obnoxious to impeachment for having invaded the prerogative of a co-ordinate department of the government." That is so.

BROOKS BOWLED OUT .- The doughty antagonist of Bishop Hughes has been bowled out in his own district. Couldn't get another nomination for anything. Erastus will now probably allow his ungrateful country to go on by herself, and will be very severe on the bridge that broke under him-packed primary elections. Farewell Brooks!

You may break, you may Ruin the vase, if you will; But the scent of the roses Will hang round it still.

THAT GAME IS Too OLD .- The Seward organs, big and little, have hit on another horrid Hindoo conspiracy, and found out a new American order, called Templars, who intend to eat nothing but baked Roman Catholics for dinner when their plans are carried out. It won't do, gentlemen; that game was tried once too often, and you can't make the public again believe in a good enough Morgan till after election. Try something new, next

THE WEATHER is magnificent, just now. The fall business commences briskly, and we are pressed to find space for the crowd of adverisements which are trespassing upon the space usually given to news matter. The city s very lively, and the number of strangers in town is immense and daily increasing Flush times ahead. Flour is going down.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

MADEON, Wis., Sept. 6, 1855.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated Coles Bashford as their candidate for Governor—the vote being Eashford, 124; E. D. Holton, 87; scattering, 3. The resolutions of the Know Nothing party were adopted. C. C. Shedde, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lietenant Governor on the third ballot.

Nomination for the Assembly.

WATEROWN, Sept. 6, 1855.

Dewitt C. Givum, of Sackette Harbor, was to-day nominated as the democratic candidate for the Assembly from the First district of Jefferson county.

In the Kansas House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., the bill to exempt slaves from sale under execution was rejected.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 6, 1855.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 30th August. They adopted such portions of the Missouri code of laws as were not locally isapplicable or inconsistent with the laws of Kansas already passed.

The pro-slavery convention nominated Gen. Whitfield as delegate to Congress.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1855.

The Norfolk boat brings the announcement that there were twenty-one deaths at Portsmouth and fifty-four at Norfolk during the twenty-four hours ending at noon vesterday.

were twenty-one deaths at Torishear aning at noon yesterday.

Neither Mayor Fiske nor the Rev. Mr. Wills were dead, as announced by the Petersburg Express, but on the contrary, both were improving. No papers were published at Norfolk yesterday. Mr. Bickson, Sen., of the firm of Dickson & Hallett, is dead, and Mr. Hallett died on Sunday. Dr. Collins, the President of the Railroad, was attacked yesterday.

A meeting of refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth was held in this city to-day, about one hundred and fifty being present. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the President's refusal to give up Fort Monroe, and another committee was sent to Washington to ascertain if it can be evacuated in ten days. The President of the Norfolk Packet Company offers to remove all there to Fort Washington in twenty-four hours, with all their equipments. Dr. Miller, of Philadelphia, is at the Marine Hospital here. He was landed from the Norfolk boat this morning, sick with the fever. Dr. Goahe, of Richmond, is dead. Rev. Mr. Webb is improving. Miss Andrews, from New York, is quite ill. Father O'Keefe is recovering.

Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

Accident on the Vermont Central Ralicoad.

Two locemotives and a passenger car were badly damaged by a collision between the express and freight trains on the Vermont Central Ralicoad, at West Randolph, on Monday last. The passengers, mostly spiritualists, returning from a convention at South Royalston, escaped with only a few bruises.

Gen. Cass, of Michigan, is spending a few days in his native town, Exeter, N. H₄, at present.

The Late Accident on the Stonington Rall.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1855.
Robert J. Laurenceson, United States mail agent, who had one of his legs fractured by the recent railroad accident near Kingston, R. I., lies in a critical condition at his residence in South Boston. He was internally injured. Mr. L. was formerly a Methodist clergyman.

At the Coroner's inquest on the death of the captain of the ship Ariel, the jury found a verdict of murder against Nicholas Wheaton, the first mate, and now acting captain of the vessel, and Henry Girard and George Anderson, the apprentices.

Fire at Middletown, Conn.

The dwelling house of Captain Charles Bacon in this place was destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the members of the family were absent from the city at the time. Fire at Boston.

Several small stables, two wheelwright shops, a paint shop and a quantity of lumber, were destroyed by fire in Beverley street, this morning. Loss between \$5,000 and \$8,000.

Fatal Accident at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1855.

At Cape May yesterday a boat containing a party of three men on a fishing excursion, accidentally upset, and one of them, Samuel M. Fogg, of Camlen, was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat.

Naval Intelligence.
Bosrox, Sept. 6, 1855.
It is rumored that Commodore Gregory has applied at
Washington for the command of the new frigate Merri-

Death of an Army Officer. Capt. Charles G. Merchant, of the United States Army, died at Fensacola, Mississippi, on the 4th inst.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rallroad. Sr. Lous, Sept. 5, 1855. Hepry D. Bacon was elected a director of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on both the tickets.

Navigation of the Ohio. The river at this point measures eight feet six inches, and steamers have resumed running to Nashville at low rates. Freights to St. Louis are 35c. a 40c. per 100 pounds. Flour is shipped from St. Louis at 40 cents per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Our money market is unchanged, and stocks are steady at the following rates:—fonn. State Fives, 87%; Read-ing Faircrad, 47%; Lorg Island Railroad, 10%; Morris Cenal, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. Nine hundred and fifty head of beeves were offered in our cattle market to-day, of which one hundred and sixty were driven eastward, and the remainder sold at \$6 a \$8 25 net. Hogs scarce, and demand brisk; prices \$8 25 a \$8 75 per 100 lbs.

Our cotton market is quiet and without change. The sales on Saturday were 1,500 bales. Flour is a trule lower, selling at \$6 87 a \$7 25. Corn has also declined to 70c. a 75c.

lower, selling at \$6 87 a \$7 25. Corn has also declined to 70c. a 75c.

Burpalo, Sept. 6-6:30 P. M.

Florn.—Demand fair, and the market a shade firmer for the better grades. Sales 1, 100 bbls. at \$6 50 a \$6 62 for common to good Michigan; \$6 75 a \$7 for choice and fancy Ohio, and \$7 25 a \$7 50 for best extra Ohio, Indiana and lowa. Wheat in good request at unchanged prices. Sales—30,000 bushels at \$12 25 or Chicago spring; \$1 37 ½ for Kentucky red; \$1 40 for red Illinois, and \$1 50 for white Sheboygan. Corn—Sales, 24,000 bushels above fore the arrival of the steamer Atlantic's news at 73%c. a 74c., and afterwards, 6,500 bushels ar 75c. Oats in good request. Sales—12,000 bushels new Ohio, now affect and to arrive, at 32c. Canal freights—12c. a 12%c. for corn to New York. Lake imports for the twenty-for corn to New York. Lake imports for the twenty-for corn to New York. Lake imports for the twenty-form hours ending noon to-day.—Flour, 3,204 bbls.; wheat, 63,822 bushels; corn, 18,413 bushels. Canal expert, same time.—Flour, \$21 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 74,818 bushels; coats, 26,000 bushels.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Com-merce was held yesterday, (Thursday,) at the Merchants' Pank, when there was a full attendance of the members P. Perris, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the meet-ing went into the election of new members, when Capt. N. French was unanimously elected. Mr. Stephen Johnson was then appointed as a member

of the Committee of Arbitration.

A letter from the Secretary of State was then present ed and read. It enclosed a letter from the Chamber of

ed and read. It enclosed a letter from the Chamber of Commerce at Bengal, suggesting the necessity of the adop ion of measures for the facilitating of commercial intercourse. Or lered on file, and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

A communication was also received from Mr. Boynton, relative to disasters on and losses of steamboats, recommending that the matter should be brought before the commercial public. The letter enclosed a summary of the recent losses, the aggregate being, of lives 1,200, and in property \$7,000,000. After a lengthy debate the letter was referred to a select committee, viz.—Measrs, Ar thur Leary, C. H. Marshall and Mortimer Livingston.

Mr. Browers then made some lengthy remarks as to the present system of lighterage, urging the necessity of the laithful discharge of duty by the Health Officer. The trade (he remarked) has grown up to be a serious monopoly, so that cotton cost eighty-one cent lighterage alone. He desired the non-interience of the Hoalth Officer in the matter. He in conclusion submitted a resolution of inquiry which was adopted, Mesers P. Perrit, J. W. Brower, Wm. Nelson and C. L. Frost being appointed the, committee.

Several matters of no public importance were interespective.

Several matters of no public importance were intro-uced, and the Board adjourned.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Spir. 6.—In the case of Henry S. Chapin vs. Thomas P. Wendover, a suit for board for plaintiff's daughter, reported in yesterday's Herain, upon, the intimation of the Court that there was not enough in the case to show the liability of the defendant, the plaintiff's counsel discontinued the suit.

Flage vs. Purtly—Purdy vs. Flage.—Yesterday morning

the liability of the defendant, the plaintiff's counsel discontinued the suit.

Flago vs. Purdy—Purdy vs. Flago.—Yesterday morning Judge Birdsali announced that no more jury cases would be called until next Wednesday, the 12th just. This adjournment is rendered absolutely necessary to enable the workmen to cleanse, ventilate, and refurnish the rooms, which should have been attended to during the vacuation in the month of August. The Justices gave timely notice of the necessity of having this done, but the pores whose duty it was to attend to it, neglected it, (on the piece by Mr. Flago, of "No appropriation" and to mounty,) until the Justices were about to direct the sheaff to have it done, under the power given them by the statute. The three Judges, however, will attend every day, and dispose of all other except jury business, so far as their prescribed limits will permit even while the artisans are working. This is pretty business for the great city of New York, keeping parties, witnesses, and jurcers, or noting attendance on a court, for want of sufficient accomposations.

Double Suicide and Child Murder in the Bowery.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. Coroner Wilhelm was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon three-dead bodies found lying in the dwelling house No. 335 Bowery, under the following circum-stances, as came to light on the Coroner's investiga-

For some time past, two German women, named Cecelia and Wanda Stein, together with a little boy named Ed-ward, the son of the latter, have been living at the ward, the son of the latter, have been living at the above place in great distress. They worked at the straw bonnet making, and by the failure of the house for whom they worked, were thrown out of employment. From time to time they have been aided pecuniarily and otherwise, by a German named Louis May, who knew them in Germany previous to their emigrating to this country. Latterly, however, they became very much reduced, and told May that they would commit suicid

if circumstances did not alter favorably.

On Monday last, Cecelia, the eldest of the sisters, sen

he following note to Mr. May:-

he following note to Mr. May:—
To Lours May:—
Drah Sin-As we intend to leave the States forever, we hereby return you your likeners. You would do us n favor by rending some of our effects to Europe for us, after we have eff.

This act may seem strange to you nothing, however, is more natural. If you intend to do us said favor, please give my sister Wanda a sign by opening and closing your window. She will expect you at 12 o'clock, in Franklin street, between Broadway and Church street. If you are not there, then farewell for every.

New York, Sept. 3, 1855.

Mr. May, however, could not answer this letter until.

Mr. May, however, could not answer this letter until Tuesday, which proved too late, for the work of death had been done ere his missive of friendly aid had arrived. On Thursday he proceeded to their residence, and slipped an answer under the door, little thinking that those to On Thursday he proceeded to their residence, and slipped an answer under the door, little thinking that those to whom it was directed lay at that moment in the cold sleep of death. Nothing was seen of the women since Tuesday morning. The neighbors found their rooms locked, and supposed that they had gone out of town for a short time. Yesterday, however, the occupants of the house experienced a very disgreeable smell in the hall, which at once drew suspicion to the locked up apartments. An officer was informed of the occurrence, when Mr. Black, the landlord of the premises, and he forced upon the door, and to their horror found the dead bodies of these three persons. Information was immediately conveyed to the coroner's office, when Coroner Wilhelm proceeded to the spot and held an inquest upon the bodies of the decased. A post mortem examination of the bodies was made by Dr. Uhl, when the presence of prussic acid in the stomach was quite apparent. The little boy had no doubt first been poisoned, and then the unfortunate sisters partook of the deadly drug. Everything about the place bore the appearance of powerly in the extreme. The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of suicide in the case of the woman, but in the case of the boy Edwarde a verdict of "Death from prussic acid, administered by its mother, Wanda Stein," was given.

The deceased were all natives of Germany; Cecelia was thirty-three years of age; Wanda was twenty-two, while the child, Edward, was about six years old.

The affair caused no little excitement in the neighborhood, particularly among the German residents of that section of the ciry. On a table in the room of the decased, was found the philal which contained the prussic acid; it was entirely empty, showing conclusively how surely the work of suicide and infanticide had been perpetrated.

CENTREVILEE COURSE, L. I .-- TROTTING. A race for a purse and sweepstakes for \$700, mile heats best three in five, to wagons, came off on Wedne best three in five, to wagons, came on on weanesary
afterneon, between Mr. Gage's ch. g. Baker Boy, Mr.
Rose's g. g. Gray Fagle, Mr. Langstaff's b. m. Queen
Mary, Mr. Simonson's b. g. Peacock, and Mr. Carl's ch. g.
Shepherd. The race was well contested by Baker Boy
and Gray Fagle, the betting hanging on these two after
the first heat. Previous to the start, Gray Fagle was the favorite against the field at 100 to 80; but afterwards Baker Boy had the call at two to one. Gray Eagle met with an accident in the first heat, the shaft of his wagon giving way at the axie, while leading the others several lengths, and, in consequence, had to be taken up as much as possible to save his distance. He evidently had

much as possible to save his distance. He evidently had more speed than any of the other horses in the race; but he has been short of work, and could not stand the pressure like Baker Boy, and was, in consequence, beaten. The following is a summary of the race:—
CENTREVILLE COLUMN, WEDNISHAY, Sept. 5.—Purse and stake, \$700, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Samuel Gage, Jr. entered ch. g. Baker Boy. 1 2 1 1 Wm. Whelan entered g. g. Gray Fagle. 5 1 2 2 J. Langstaff entered b. m. Queen Mary 2 3 dis. C. Carl entered che g. Shepherd. 4 dis. W. Simonson entered b. g. Peaceck. 3 dis. W. H. entered bik. g. Wild Billy. dr. Time 2:38—2:15—2:14—2:46.

SAME DAY.—Match. \$200, mile heats, best three in five, in harners.

J. I. named b. g. Lawrence.

NIBLO'S-HARRISON'S BENEFIT.-Mr. Harrison's benefit vial take place at Niblo's on Saturday next. He has selected the principal acts of three favorite operas for his interesting occasion, with a variety of attractive ntertainments, in which Miss Louisa Pyne, himself and the rest of the troupe will perform.

THE THEATRES.—In consequence of the pressure of foreign news and advertisements upon our columns this morning, we are compelled to omit our usual notices of the various places of amusements. Our readers are referred te our advertising pages for particulars of performances

Anormen Snow.—Rhode Island will be a great State next week—the grand convention of "that useful animal, the horse," commences at Providence on Tuesday, and on Wednesday and Thursday the Rhode Island Horticultural Society will give its tenth annual exhibition, at West-minster Hall. Great times on the Plantations!

Naval Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS, from New York for the Mediterranean, arrived at Gibialtar, on the 14th Marine Affairs.

To BE LAUNCHED from the shippard of Eckford Webb,

Esq., Greenpoint, at 7 o'clock, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, the three masted schooner Wm. L. Burroughs. This vessel i a duplicate of the Eckford Webb, launched from this yard on the 11th April last, and is for the same Espenscheid's Hats.-The Great Demar from gentlemen of taste triumphantly demonstrates the popu-larity of his splendid fall hat for INS. Those in want of a su-perior article should not fall to call at 118 Nassau street, near Beckman.

The Genin Dress Hat for the Fall of 1855,

just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appear-ance, and for lightness and beauty of nish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gen of the season.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway. Fall Fashior or gentlemen's hats and caps; their assortment is complete.

David's Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats are all the rage, and the lightness and beauty of finish are unsur-passed by any ever offered. Give him a call at 301 Broadway, second door from Duane street.

The Economical, the Prudent, the Sensible, the isshionable, the high and low, rich and poor, the professional man, the merchant, and the mechanic, will find KNOX'S bat establishments on the corner of Broadway and Pulion street, and 253 Broadway, very stractive just now, for he has received his new style of hats destined expressly for the fall senson. No expense has been spared either in material or manufacture, to render the "fall hat" worthy the taste and appreciation of the metropolis.

Even his Fellow Hatters Recognise Banta's all style as the beau ideal of a hal. The elasticity of the body, he brilliancy and softness of the plush, the fine and tasty trimmings, and the faulities proportions of the whole structure attended to the structure attended t

To the Laddes.—A Superior Style and quality of ladies' hats, chinelle and colored straw trimmings, ribbons, feathers, flowers, and millinery goods, in general, at WM. S. IEVINE'S, 112 Canal street.

Daguerrectypes, \$2 50 per Dozen. Photographs, \$3, 44 and \$6, pian or colored, large and natural as life, such as we are now fitting out for the fair in October. Artist's Club, 259 Brondway.

Anson's Degnerrootypes.-Large Size for 50 cents, colored and in a nice case, twice the size others take 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to those made e where for \$2. ANSON, 550 lucudway, opposite Metropoli Hotel.

Brady's Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguer-

Those Beautiful Ambrotypes.—Don't miss seeing them by any means. Call at the gallery of R. A. LEWIS, No. 142 Chatham street, and you will be not only pleased but delighted. Photographs and daguerrecrypes taken then at low unless. Planos.-Horace Waters' Modern Improved

Planes - Not the provement of action and overstrings a power and compact of tone equal to the grand planes. Sole agency for T. offhert a Co.'s, italiet & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, and Jacob Chickering's, Rosen planes, and
constantly in store planes from some fire in the best New York. ward & Brown's, and Jacob Checkering's Roseton planos; and constantly in sione planos from some five if the best New York manufactories. Each instrument goaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money returned. Second-hand planos cfull varieties and algreat bargains. Prices from \$50 to \$140; new \$5, octave planos, with true frames, for \$450. Planos to rett, and rent showed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency for s. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated melodeous, (tuned the equal temperament.).

HORAUS WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Rotunds Exchange, Dr. Townsend's Buildg. 82 Nassan street.—Hof reitered blacult, corn cakes, wheat kee, corn bread, superior Java coffee, black and green tea, t all hours, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Silks, Silks from Auction.-Several Large ots of new and elegan styles of dress silks will be offered to lay, at great bargains. Also a large tot of superfor blac silks, warranted to wear well, county cheap.

B. LEADBRATER & CO., 547 Recodway.